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VOL. XV. NO. 2.

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

BUYING BREEDING POULTRY.

Good Blood in Poultry Yard is Not a Mere Whim, But a Money-Maker

Breeding stock should be accustomed to their quarters before the breeding season opens. Those of our readers who have made up their minds to dispose of their old cocks should get them out of the way and replace them with new ones without much delay. The old ones will never taste much better than right now. A touch of old bird can be made very palatable if put into a stew and cooked slowly long enough. If the old ones are not out of the way before the new ones arrive, the old ones will look upon the new ones as intruders, and fights will result that can serve no good end. If the new arrivals find no opponents they will accommodate themselves to conditions very quickly, and the flock will be ready to get results by the time eggs are wanted for hatching. There can be no doubt about it, no doubt that those who are reading progressive farm papers will want to improve their flocks. If they do not this year, they will next or the year after. This thing of having good blood is no mere idle whim. It is a money-making proposition. The sooner good blood is got into the flock, the sooner will more pride be taken in the business and more profits taken out of the business.

It requires so much money to stock up on both males and females for the larger classes of live stock that most farmers feel they can not afford it; but this is not the case with poultry. A good male and a small number of females can be got at a small outlay. If there are no other males on the place the new male can be used with the whole flock. This will give a few standard bred birds and many others that are not standard bred. If one desires to have some that are pure standard bred blood and to know which are pure blooded and which are not, it will be necessary to have a pen for the pure bloods. Usually pens for poultry on the farm should not be tolerated, but an exception might properly be made in a case of this kind.

Where possible, the poultry raiser should begin at the top every time—that is, start with standard bred fowls in every case by using standard bred breeders of both sexes. If this can not be afforded—usually it can—then standard bred males and make a practice of doing so each succeeding year. The change that will be wrought in the flock in twelve months will be enough to make anyone proud. The second year the offspring will look so much like their standard bred ancestors that it will begin to be hard to tell the birds of mixed breeding from those that are standard bred. When a flock reaches this degree of excellence, it begins to be a very practical fowl for the farmer whose chief aim is to get a reasonable number of eggs and have every lot of eggs and birds marketed grade even and consequently make that pleasant impression on the eye that makes good sales.

It so happens that after a poultryman starts with one breed of fowls he concludes he ought to get new blood by crossing with some other breed. Such violent crosses are unfortunate, since a common result is that the offspring do not develop the good qualities of their immediate ancestors so much as they do their bad qualities. The offspring looks too much like mongrels. Always get new blood by using birds of the same breed.

The experience of practical breeders have so repeatedly shown that these principles are correct that there is no use in listening to the free advice given by some one who is unable to tell whether a fowl is standard bred or not. Wide experience and many observations are necessary to formulate rules for breeding, and it is safer to follow the advice of those who have attained great success than it is to follow the advice of some one who has really never accomplished much.

With the crops practically housed and only the remnants to be gathered, there is now nothing to do but to fix up things generally and commence operations for next year's crop. One good way to begin is to sow rye, wherever possible, for grazing in the spring and for soil improvement. We want to plan to make larger yields per acre next year than we made this year, or last year either. The surest way to do this is to do better farming. Rye will hold much fertility that would be leached out of the soil by the winter rains and lost to us if there were no living plants to take it up. And when plowed under next spring, rye will give to the land, in addition to the stored fertility, humus which most of our lands stand so much in need of. It is late, of course, to sow rye, but this is one of the things about which it can be truthfully said: "Better late than never."

A dry floor well covered with litter keeps the hens contented when blizzards are raging outside, and it fills the egg basket when eggs are worth anywhere from 20 to 50 cents per dozen.

Change the feed lots often. It improves the land greatly and improves the hog manure.—A. M. Worden.

It is claimed that fine pork can be made on alfalfa for one cent a pound.—A. M. Worden.



POULTRY

FEW LESSONS WITH TURKEYS

Breeder of Twenty-Two Years' Experience Finds Business More Profitable Each Year.

I have raised turkeys for sale 22 years, and find it a more profitable business each year, says a writer in the Farm and Fireside. I have had to learn many lessons by quite an expensive route. One year I failed entirely by too close breeding. Another year I let my turkeys wander at their own will and most where they pleased. Again I showed some to go up in the trees—a hard storm blew them out and I lost 24 beauties. Since those lessons I have worked differently. I change either breeding hens or some every other year. I usually buy a thoroughbred from some unrelated flock. I keep old hens for breeders, and find their poulters more healthy. One early turkey is more profitable than three late ones, so I use the first eggs and sell the later ones. Chicken hens are set on the first laying and the poultry given to the first turkey hen that becomes broody. Large, airy pens or coops with rainproof roofs are built quite a distance from the house.

The hens are kept up two weeks, and then turned out every morning, unless the weather becomes rainy. They have learned to come when called, and will answer me from ever so far when I call "Pee-urk! Come on!" I am never too busy or too tired to get them up at the approach of a hard storm, and at four o'clock in the evening. They soon learn to come home. After they are five or six weeks old I never feed at noon.

I feed no sloppy feed, but have good luck with wheat or corn bread, cracked corn, cooked soft, wheat, mashed potatoes, etc. The first two weeks are the most particular. I give each poult a grain of black pepper when it is 24 hours old, and a stroke of lard or vaseline from bill to top of head. Then a feed of hard-boiled egg, shell and all, crushed fine, mixed with bread soaked soft and squeezed dry. Fresh water, sand, lime and ground charcoal are kept handy. They eat of all I never feed too much. I never feed over four times a day, and that often only a week. More turkeys die from overfeeding than underfeeding. I use a flat board to sprinkle their feed on, and keep it clean. It pays to be cleanly with turkeys.

LEGHORN HENS AS MOTHERS

Although Called Nonitters Occasionally One Is Found and Will Cover Many Eggs.

Although the Leghorns are called nonitters, they do sit occasionally, and I like them very much as mothers. It would hardly seem possible that a Leghorn hen would cover more



Single-Comb Leghorn.

eggs than a Cochins, but it is a fact, says a writer in an exchange. The Cochins' wings are short and stubby, while the Leghorn's wings are long and she will spread them over a big nestful. Last summer a Leghorn incubated 20 eggs for me and hatched 19 of them. It was, however, in the month of July, and her nest was carefully arranged in a basket; but I never give them less than 15. They take excellent care of their young; being light weight, they seldom hurt a chicks by stepping on it, and they will fight intruders fiercely.



POULTRY NOTES

Keep your stock healthy, clean and comfortable.

Not all the failures of poultry life are due to the hens.

The first duck eggs of the season are hardly ever fertile.

Don't gorge the growing chicks one day and starve them the next.

Any fowl is liable at times to produce an egg containing blood spots.

Well grown ducklings very often will begin laying at five months of age.

Chicks like heat, and it is good for them; but there is a difference in heat.

Don't let chicks squeeze through slatted coops until their bodies are deformed.

Poultry breeding as a pursuit is as phantasmic a labor of love, but it is, nevertheless, a labor.

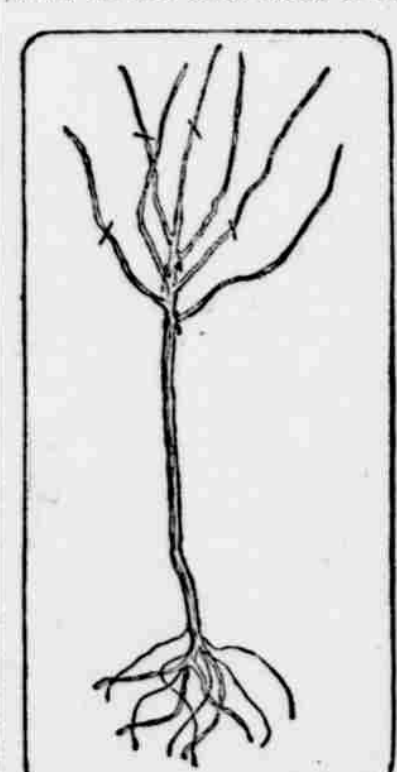


Horticulture

CUTTING BACK FRUIT TREES

Only Three to Five of Best Limbs Should Be Treated, Says a Colorado Press Bulletin.

A great many factors enter into the determination of just how a tree should be cut back. In this article, says a Colorado bulletin, only a general rule can be given. Only three to five of the best limbs should be cut



Pruning Young Apple Trees Before Planting.

back to 8 or 12 inches, making the cut just in the direction in which the limb should grow.

All trees should be kept low headed. Be careful not to cut off the lower limbs when it is not necessary, as they are usually the very ones to be left. Lowest limbs should be from 18 to 24 inches from the ground. If the tree has been pruned so that the top is much higher than this, it is usually best to cut the entire top off about three feet from the ground and depend upon forming the top from limbs which come out below this point.

Peach trees can stand more severe pruning than either cherry or apple. Peach trees should generally be cut off about 18 inches from the ground, and if there are any branches below that point they should be cut back to the first or second bud. Cherries or plums need practically no pruning except to cut the branches off a foot or so from the trunk.

VINE CUTTINGS FOR SPRING

Should Be Kept Moist Until Rooted, and Then Given Frequent Cultivation—Hoe Often.

Current and grape cuttings, planted in beds in early spring, are mulched in late summer, preferably with sawdust or tan bark, and kept moist until the cuttings are rooted. Later on the propagating bed is given frequent and shallow cultivation. Hoeing is frequently done between the rows of plants, which are 18 inches apart. This keeps fresh soil around them, keeps down the weeds and water is given when the soil is very dry.

A propagating bed for strawberry plants also needs some attention. The weeds must be kept out. It is best to cut off the late runners, as the early ones make the strongest plants. If several varieties are in the bed set up boards between each to prevent them running together, and be sure to label each division with the name of the variety.

USEFUL AS INSECT CATCHER

Unique Arrangement Patented by Oregon Man Composed Mostly of Articles Around Home.

The illustration shows a unique arrangement for catching and destroying insects, patented by a resident of Canby, Ore. It is composed of articles ordinarily found around a house, and includes a barrel, dishpan, lantern, and



Insect Catcher.

three sticks for a tripod. The upper section of the barrel is cut out and the lower part contains fruit or other odoriferous materials. The pan contains liquid.

WITH THE MOVIES.

Freedom, represented by a beautiful girl attired in classic draperies, shrieked when Kosciuszko fell.

"Don't strain your lungs," said the man who was operating the picture machine. "If you simply move your lips we'll get all the effect we need."

The boy stood on the burning deck "Don't stand like a wooden Indian," yelled the man at the machine. "I don't know where the management finds all these bum lines."

A soldier of the legion lay dying at Algiers.

"One minute to change the reel," hawled the operator. "Keep your pose. That won't give you time to smoke no cigarette."

Just as Easy!

The child of the professional humorist was gazing at a lamp of ice, from which vapor was rising.

"See, father!" cried the child. "Even the ice is hot." "Well, run out into the pantry and you can see the ice-cooler," replied the professional humorist, carefully making a note on his cuff.—Lippin cotts.

POP PLAYED POKER.



Teacher (to geography class)—Willie, you may tell us what a strait is. Willie—Five consecutive cards of any suit.

Go To It.

Quit your grumbling and boo-hoing! Face the fight with courage stout! It's the man who's up and doing Who is never down and out.

Earning His Fee.

Breathlessly he rushed to the lawyer's office. "My next-door neighbor is learning to play the cornet," he exclaimed. "The man is a public nuisance. What would you advise me to do?"

"Learn to play the trombone," replied the astute lawyer. "Ten dollars, please."

The Trouble.

"Why were you absent from school yesterday, Grace?" asked the teacher. "Please, teacher, my nerver was sick."

The teacher, who is afraid of contagion, asked:

"What is the matter with her? What does the doctor say it is?"

"Please, teacher, he says it's a boy."

—Harper's Magazine.

A Trade Grievance.

"Our advertising club has condemned the Wisconsin professor who says nose rubbing should take the place of kissing."

"And why, pray?"

"For encouraging a 'just as good' substitute."—Judge.

Cause for Regret.

Lady—I don't like this picture so well as I did the last one you took of me.

Photographer—Ah, madam, I have not the artistic taste that I had when I was younger and, besides, my camera is getting old.

QUITE ENOUGH.



De Whiz—I don't see how Dough-

bag managed to get along in Paris.

De Quiz—Why not?

De Whiz—Why, he couldn't speak the French language.

De Quiz—No, but his money could.

There Was a Man.

There was a man in our town Who used to go on toots, Until he saw pink elephants Emerging from his boots.

A Question.

The Critic—That picture entitled "Charly" is pretty fair for Churchmouse to have painted.

The Querist—Yes; wonder where he got the model of the \$2 bill the woman is handing over?

In Suffrage Days.

Pretty Girl—Will you be entitled to a vote before long?

Handsome Friend—No; but I hope to have some one whose vote I can direct pretty soon.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED

IF YOU ARE TOO SICK TO WORK AND YOUR WIFE IS WEAK AND AILING THERE'S HOPE AND HELP FOR YOU BOTH IN

ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS

They build up the run-down; they strengthen the weak; they invigorate tired and worn-out people. They're unequalled for dyspepsia and indigestion, constipation and malaria, biliousness and jaundice. They're a blessing to women who suffer from backache, headache, fainting or dizzy spells and a boon to all sufferers from kidney troubles. TRY THEM.

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It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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TAKE CARDUI The Women's Tonic

Mrs. Jane Callahan suffered from womanly trouble for nearly ten years. In a letter from Whiteville, N. C., she says: "I was not able to do my own housework. My stomach was weak, and my blood was wrong. I had backache, and was very weak. I tried several doctors, but they did me no good. I used Cardui for 3 or 4 months, and now I am in the best health I have ever been. I can never praise Cardui enough." It is the best tonic, for women.

Whether seriously sick, or simply weak, try Cardui.

Write for Ladies' Advisory Book, Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free, 133

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